

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.

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TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

SERPENT HUNTING.

AN ADVENTURE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Business connected rather with pleasure than profit had kept me roaming for some months among the West India Islands, that land of magnificence and discomfort; and from all that I had heard there, and more particularly from what came under my own observation, I can truly affirm that to Europeans in general it is a land replete with novelty and interest, and to writers both of fiction and truth, a field in which they may reap an abundant harvest of reputation. I at length found myself at Barbadoes, without any fixed resolution either to return or proceed farther on in my wanderings. In such a wavering and unsettled state of mind, a little matter will sometimes turn the scale. I had carried a letter to a gentleman of the Island, with whom I formed a most agreeable acquaintanceship; and in consequence of the description he gave me of the coast of South America, I was induced to form the resolution of visiting at least a part of that country before I should think of bending my course homeward. Being furnished by him with letters to one or two individuals who might be of service to me, I took a passage in a ship bound to Demerara, and after a voyage in no degree remarkable for shortness or novelty, I landed there in safety. As I did not stop here to describe all I saw, suffice it to say, that having viewed all I considered worthy of being noticed, I set off across the country to deliver one of the letters I carried with me to a gentleman from whose attention and knowledge I had been assured I should obtain much information. After a journey of some days, I reached the place; and considering that I had been previously an utter stranger, I was received with a degree of warmth and kindness I could scarcely have anticipated. The state of the plantation, on which I had been so kindly invited to take up my residence for some time, and where I had resolved to spend a few weeks, lay upon the banks of a river that comes down from the mountains of Guiana. Mr. Heinvaalt (the proprietor) although the superintendent of his estate occupied a great part of his time, contrived to devote no inconsiderable portion of it to my amusement. Accompanied by a couple of servants, and Caesar, a shrewd and active negro who held the post of hunter (a personage not only useful, but even necessary to those who reside on colonial estates distant from any town, as many of the delicacies of the table are furnished by him), we made frequent excursions into the country, and on one of these I was accompanied by Mr. Heinvaalt and Caesar. At other times we manned a couple of canoes, and descending the river, we employed ourselves in fishing excursions, or in taking a shot at such birds as unfortunately for themselves came within range of our pieces. Those who are acquainted with the general appearance and topography of the northern coast of South America, know well that from the flatness of the country as it approaches the sea, many rivers of considerable magnitude divide themselves into numerous streams or canals, before mingling their waters with those of the ocean. The deltas or islands formed by these streams are sometimes of great extent, consisting, like most of the coast, of marshy or savannah land, partly bare, and partly overgrown by tall reeds and canes, or other aquatic plants. In the thick and almost impenetrable recesses of these, reptiles of various kinds often find a retreat, from which they occasionally emerge in search of their prey. The streams are in many places frequented by aquatic birds of the most variegated and beautiful plumage, and the waters afford several kind of fish, which from their delicacy and flavor, amply repay the labor employed in taking them.

I had been informed, both by Mr. Heinvaalt and Caesar, that serpents of great size had been frequently seen by them crossing the lagoons from one island to another, and that by great exertion, and not without difficulty, they had succeeded in destroying a few. I confess I had been for some time anxious to discover one of these reptiles; not that I wished a close connection with it—far from it. The little I had seen of them had given me no aversion to them, and this feeling was much heightened by the numerous stories I had heard of their fearful powers of destruction and depredation. I had no objection, however, to view one at a distance, "dragging its slow trembling length along." But in all our excursions nothing of this kind was to be seen, and I had begun to conceive some latent suspicions that Mr. Heinvaalt and Caesar had a little exaggerated the number and size of the reptiles they had seen and destroyed. But an adventure soon after befell me, which made me entirely change my opinion of their voracity, and convinced me that their account rather fell short of than exceeded the truth. Occasionally, when pressing business detained Mr. Heinvaalt at his plantation, or called him to a distance, and when I found time hang heavy upon my hands, Caesar was

always willing to volunteer his services as my guide and assistant in any ramble which I wished to undertake; and a clever and active fellow I indeed found him. He was a capital shot, and unequalled in the success with which he contrived to hook his fish when not one would look at the bait belonging to another.

One day, about two or three weeks after my arrival, Mr. Heinvaalt informed me that he was under the necessity of going to a plantation distant about ten miles, and as the way lay partly through the woods, and trackless savannahs, he was obliged to take Caesar with him, he being the only one on the estate who had a thorough knowledge of the way, and who, from his dexterity and address, proved a useful and agreeable attendant. He added, that if I wished to take a stroll, or go on the water, any of the rest of his people should be at my disposal. After Mr. Heinvaalt had rode away, I strolled about the plantation an hour or two, looking at every thing to amuse myself; but getting terribly wearied with doing nothing, I told one of the people to get the lines ready, for it was my intention to go out a fishing for some time, the day being rather warm and sultry for enjoying a shooting excursion. These being soon ready, I likewise sent for my gun, and declining the offer he made to attend me I pushed out into the stream, and dropped slowly down the river. The current being very slow, I was a long while in reaching the place where the river branches off into a number of streams. I guided my canoe into one of those in which I had formerly been along with Caesar, and where our sport had been very good. The stream in general was not above eighteen or twenty feet wide. I paddled my light canoe up and down this, trying to get a shot at some of the beautiful birds which often frequent these lagoons. But the birds were scarce and shy. Fatigued with this unsuccessful sport, I set the lines, and paddled about for some time. I drew them up; but whether they had not been baited as well as Caesar used to do it, or whether the fish were as shy as the birds, I cannot tell; but after a few trials I got tired of this sport likewise. Thinking I would be more successful elsewhere I proceeded about a quarter of a mile farther down, and set the lines. By this time the day had become exceedingly sultry and oppressive. Seeing there was no prospect of a shot, I took off my stockings and shoes, and bathed my feet in the water, and, working my canoe to the other side, I laid my gun ready loaded for a shot upon the benches, and stretched myself alongside of it, waiting till it was time to draw the lines which I had set. In this position I fell asleep, overcome, as I suppose by the heat of the day, and the fatigue I had undergone.

I know not how long I may have slept; but I was roused from my slumber by a curious sensation, as if some animal were licking my foot. In that state of half awake, I felt immediately after waking from sleep, I cast my eyes downward, and, lo! my dying day, shall I forget the thrill of horror that passed through my frame on perceiving the neck and head of a monstrous serpent covering my foot with saliva, preparatory, as I immediately flashed upon my mind, to commence the process of swallowing it. I had faced death in many shapes—on the ocean—in the battle field; but never till that moment had I conceived he could approach me in a guise so terrible. For a moment, and but a moment, I was fascinated. But recollection of my state soon came to my aid, and I quickly withdrew my foot from the monster, which was all the while glaring upon me with its basilisk eyes, and at the same moment I instinctively grasped my gun, which was lying lodged beside me. The reptile, apparently disturbed by my motion, (I conceive it had previously, from my inattention, taken me for a dead carcass), drew its head below the level of the canoe, I had just sufficient time to raise myself half up, pointing the muzzle of my piece in the direction of the serpent, when its neck and head again appeared, moving backwards and forwards, as if in search of the object it had lost. The muzzle of my gun was within a yard or two of it; my finger was on the trigger; I fired, and it received the shot in its head. Rearing up part of its body into the air with a horrible hiss, which made my blood run cold—and, by its contortions, displaying to my sight a great part of its enormous bulk, which had hitherto escaped my notice—it seemed ready to throw itself upon me, and to embrace me in its monstrous coils. Dropping my gun, by a single stroke of the paddle, I made the canoe shoot up the stream out of its reach. Just as I was escaping, I could observe that the shot had taken effect, for blood was beginning to drop from its head. But the wound appeared rather to have enraged than subdued him. Unfortunately, all my shot was expended otherwise. I would most certainly, at a respectful distance, have given him a salutation of the same kind as I had just bestowed. All that I have described passed in a much shorter time than I have taken up in recounting it.

As I went up the stream with all the velocity I could impart to the canoe, I heard the reeds, among which the animal was apparently taking refuge, crashing under its weight. I never once thought of the lines I had left; but hurrying as fast as the canoe would go through the water, I was not long in reaching the landing place before Mr. Heinvaalt's house. Hastily mooring the canoe, I jumped ashore, and hurried up to the house, where I found Mr. Heinvaalt, who had just arrived. You may be certain I lost no time in communicating to him the almost miraculous escape I had made, and the wound I had inflicted on the animal. "In that case," said he, "it cannot escape; we must immediately go in search of it;" and instantly summoning Caesar, he told him to get the guns ready, and to bring two of his fellows with him. "If you choose to assist us in finishing the adventure you have begun, and to have a second encounter with your novel antagonist, we shall show you some of the best and most dangerous sport our country affords." I protested that nothing was farther from my intention than staying behind, and added, that had not my shot been expended, we should not have parted on so easy terms. "In general," said he, "it is very dangerous to attack them at close quarters after being wounded, as they become extremely infuriated; and there are not wanting instances in which life has been sacrificed by doing so. But we now take such precaution in approaching them, that it is next to impossible that any accident can happen." Just as he finished

saying this, Caesar reappeared, himself armed with the club one of those who followed him carrying a weapon of the same kind, while the other was armed with a weapon similar to a bill hook. This Mr. Heinvaalt told me, was to clear a road among the reeds, if the animal should have retreated among them; the club being reckoned the best instrument for a close encounter. We were soon seated in the canoes, and glided down the stream as fast as a couple of pairs of brawny arms could urge us. In a short time we reached the spot where my adventure had happened. The small part of the bank not covered with reeds, bore from its sanguine hue, evident proof that the wound the animal had received could not have been slight. Exactly opposite this, the reeds were crushed and broken, and a sort of passage was formed among them so wide, that a man could with little difficulty enter. Mr. Heinvaalt commanded a hand, to see that the arms were in proper order. All being right, we listened attentively in order to hear if there was any noise which might direct us to our enemy. No sound, however, was heard. One of the negroes entered first, clearing with his bill-hook whatever obstructed our way. He was followed by Mr. Heinvaalt and me, with our guns; while Caesar and his fellow servant brought up the rear. The reeds were in general nearly double our height, and at the same time pretty close. However, we easily made our way through them, partly assisted by the track which the serpent had evidently made.

We had penetrated, I should suppose, about thirty yards, when the fellow who was in advance gave the alarm that we were close upon the animal. Mr. Heinvaalt ordered him behind, and, advancing along with me, we saw through the reeds part of the body of the monster coiled up and part of it stretched out; but owing to their thickness its head was invisible. Disturbed, and apparently irritated by our approach, it appeared from its movements, about to turn and assail us. We had our guns ready, and just as we caught a glimpse of its head, we fired, both of us almost at the same moment. From the obstructions of the reeds, all our shot could not have taken effect; but what did take effect, seemed to be sufficient; for it fell, hissing, and rolling itself into a variety of contortions. Even yet it was dangerous to approach it. But Caesar, who seemed to possess a great deal of coolness and audacity, motioning his master and me not to fire again in the direction of the animal, forced a way through the reeds at one side, and, making a kind of circuit, came in before it, and succeeded in hitting it a violent blow, which completely stunned it; and a few repetitions of this gave us the victory. We could now examine the creature with safety. We found that a good part of our shot had lodged about its head and neck, and would probably have proved fatal to it, even if we had hit it to the fate. I confess it was not without a shudder that I handled and examined it, when I thought how early I had escaped from furnishing it with a meal.

We set ourselves to work, and not without difficulty did we succeed in dragging the huge carcass to the edge of the stream, and in embarking it in one of the canoes, to which it formed a pretty fair loading. It was not far from sunset when the expedition landed on the bank near Mr. Heinvaalt's house. He soon got sufficient assistance in conveying the carcass up, and in depositing it in a place of safety. On measuring it, we found it to be nearly 10 feet in length, and of proportional thickness. Mr. Heinvaalt informed me that it was the largest he had seen killed, although he had often seen others under circumstances which convinced him that they must have been of a far greater size.

It was not until I was seated at a late dinner, that I felt myself a little overcome with the usual exertion I had undergone on so sultry and oppressive a day. But as the evening wore on, I completely recovered; and never do I recollect spending a more agreeable one. The adventure however, and the consciousness of my escape, must have been deeply impressed upon my mind; for during some months after, I often started from my sleep with the cold sweat upon my brow, imagining myself crushed and expiring in the embraces of a horrid reptile.

A *Hopeful Youth*.—"Zephaniah," asked a country schoolmaster the other day, as he was interrogating a scholar concerning the names of the sovereigns of the various kingdoms throughout the world, "can you tell me who is the emperor of Russia?"

"Victoria," was the reply.

"And who is the Dey of Algiers?"

"Thunder and Mars," cried the astonished boy, grinning from ear to ear. "I've heard tell of the day of Judgment, the Thanksgiving day, and the day of Pentecost, but I've heard of I ever heard tell of the day of Algiers afore."

Legislative Anecdote.—One sultry afternoon, in the month of June, while the congregated wisdom of New Hampshire were assembled at the Capitol, an honest member of the House, who had been reluctantly summoned to the scene of his duties from the dinner table, where he had been freely indulging, stretched himself out on one of the seats, and was quietly enjoying a nap, when one of the "sovereign people," who had seated himself in the gallery to overlook his servants, happened to observe the aforesaid member in this recumbent position, and without ceremony bawled out: "Hallo, mister! you man that's napping on the bench there, the State don't pay you two dollars a day for sleeping. I can tell ye. So wake up!" By the time the above speech, which was delivered in no ordinary tone of voice, was concluded, the House was in a roar—the sleeper arose frightened half out of his wits—and the Speaker ordered the galleries to be cleared.

"Several times we have buckled on our armor and entered the field under the banner of Henry Clay; but the campaigns have always been unsuccessful."—*Boston Courier*.

"And always will be; better go for a better man."—*Bay State Democrat*.

"Bob, I understand you are on cruise after Dick to cowhide him."

"Yes—I am off on a whaling expedition."

MR. RHODES.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Launch of his first Ship.—We spent the evening with our kind, agreeable companion, Mr. Rhodes. As a specimen of our countrymen, Mr. Rhodes is an interesting object to every American who visits Constantinople. He, a self-made man, and though now basking in the sunshine of wealth, and enjoying the fruits of a delightful and unobstructed prosperity, which reminds us much of home, that it is a pleasure to be with him. It is singular how much energy of mind will accomplish. Mr. Rhodes was born and lived in Rhode Island until he was fourteen years of age, and had only the advantage of a country education, under a master who had kept the same village school for twenty-eight years, without adding or changing any of his ideas; but his pupil had a natural taste for mathematics and mechanics, and overcame all obstacles. He is now that most respectable of beings, a scientific mechanic. Mr. Rhodes accompanied Mr. Eckford from New York to Constantinople, and engaged with him in the service of the Sultan. But Mr. Eckford had not completed one vessel when he suddenly died, and the whole business devolved upon Mr. Rhodes, who determined to go away as soon as the vessel was finished, but he received such offers as induced him to remain.

The first ship launched by the American architect presented a scene of general interest. The Sultan, who takes particular pride in his navy, came down to the ship-yard and had his silken tent spread; while the Captain-Pacha, attended by two or three hundred men provided with rope, made ready to draw the vessel, *à la Turk*, into the water.

"What are you going to do?" said Mr. Rhodes.

"To help you," answered the Turk.

"But I do not want any help," said Mr. Rhodes with surprise. "I have five or six men."

The Turk started—Mr. Rhodes gave his orders—the supporters were set away, and in an instant the noble vessel tracked the waves with fire. The Sultan sprang up, clasped his hands and cried, "Mashallah!"—wonderful! It was a miracle. Such a thing was never before seen in Turkey. This will give some idea of how little the Turks know of the reduction of manual labor. The next day, Mr. Rhodes was very busy in the ship-yard; and off his coat, his sleeves were rolled and his dress all besmeared with paint: a man came to him saying the Captain Pacha wanted him in a great hurry. He immediately stepped into a boat and was removed off to the palace.

The Pacha met him, saying, "The Sultan wishes to see you."

"But I have no coat on," said Mr. Rhodes.

"I cannot help that, his sublime highness waits," replied the Pacha.

So poor Mr. Rhodes was ushered into the royal presence in the most uncourtly array. His first salutation was accompanied by an apology for his dress. "I do not want your clothes, but you," said the Sultan. From that day favors have fallen thick upon our countryman. The Sultan once proposed to make him instead of master of the arsenal, construct a general of the empire, the highest dignity he could bestow upon him in his line of business. A Pacha was sent to inform him of the honor intended him.

"I cannot accept it," was Mr. Rhodes' reply.

"But the Sultan wishes to honor you."

"I know that," continued Mr. Rhodes; "but now I am a private man, and can mind my own business and spend my leisure time as I please, and I am no more a soldier."

"It will cost me my life to tell the Sultan you refuse the honor," said the poor Pacha, turning white.

They consulted about and discussed the subject for three days; at length, as the Pacha could not prevail, he ventured to tell his domestic highness what Mr. Rhodes said. The reply was, "very well," and the subject was dropped—but not the Sultan's more substantial favors. Mr. Rhodes showed us some rich shawls and splendid jewels which had been sent as presents to him; and he is provided with a princely establishment. His luxurious eastern halls are open to the many American travellers who visit the city; and to all he shows the kindest attention. I examined many of his drawings and models for ship building, and became quite interested in the science.—*Southern Literary Messenger*.

An editor out West, in giving an account of the bursting of the boiler and blowing up of a steamboat while racing, says that "every soul on board was more or less injured; also a large number of cattle and hogs and the Captain of the boat."

Religious Zeal.—A school-master in the country advertises that he will keep a Sunday school twice a week—Tuesdays and Saturdays.

A gentleman was waked in the night and told that his wife was dead. He turned round, drew the coverlet closer, pulled down his night cap, and muttered, as he went to sleep again, "Ah! now grieved I shall be in the morning."

With—Dr. Henneker being one day in conversation with Earl Connaught, was asked by his lordship to define Wit. "Wit," replied the learned doctor, "is like what a person would be, given by your lordship to your humble servant—a good thing well applied."

The *London*, *La Gazette* says that a Mr. Simpson killed a large white panther, about thirty miles from that place, whilst travelling in the H-4 Springs in Arkansas. The panther endeavored to spring upon him from a tree by the road side, but missed his mark, when Mr. Simpson dismounted, and with a bowie knife slew his adversary after a hard fought battle.

Dr. Burney, who wrote the celebrated anagram on Lord Nelson, after his victory of the Nile, "*Honor et a Nil*," (Nelson), was shortly after given a visit to his lordship at his beautiful villa, at "Sertis." From his usual absence of mind, he forgot to put a cognac into his portmanteau, and consequently borrowed one of his lordship's. Previously to his retiring to rest, he sat down to study, as was his common practice, and was shortly after alarmed by finding the cap in flames; he immediately collected the burnt remains, and returned them to his lordship, with the following lines:

"Take your night cap again, my good lord I declare, I would not detain it a minute; What belongs to a Nelson wherever there's fire, Is sure to be instantly in it."

L.—was notorious for his disregard of the laws of men and tam; even when in comparatively opulent circumstances he never paid anything without the intervention of John Doe and Richard Roe. A friend once endeavored to persuade him of the folly as well as injustice of this. "Sir," said L., with Johnsonian gravity, "whether a man owe anything or not is a matter of opinion; no man can possibly be a judge in his own cause."

therefore no sensible man should pay any thing without taking the opinion of twelve indifferent persons upon the merits of the case."

A Difference.—The Rev. R. C. Shimeale, of New York, predicts that the end of the world will be in the year 1868. The Rev. Mr. Miller says in 1843—Difference between these philosophers, twenty five years or nearly one generation. A mistake in the figures somewhere.

WHITE STEED OF THE PRAIRIES.

Mr. Kendall, of the New Orleans Picayune, is giving some account of what he saw and suffered in his late expedition towards Santa Fe, which resulted in imprisonment at Mexico. After noticing flocks of small white horses in the Prairies, he adds the following:

"Many stories are told of a large white horse that has been seen often in the vicinity of the Cross Timbers and near the Red River. He has never been known to gallop, but paces even faster than any horse that has been sent out after him can run; and so game and untiring is the 'White Steed of the Prairies,' for he is well known to trappers and traders by that name, that he has tired down no less than three race nags sent out expressly to catch him with a *lasso* or *lariat* with him, a long rope made either of horse-hair or hemp, and which the Mexicans throw with great dexterity; but although he took a fresh horse after tiring one down he was never near enough the noble animal to throw a lasso over his head, or even to drive him into a canter. He has been known to pace a mile in less than two minutes and can keep up this rate hour after hour, or until he has tired down whatever may be in chase. Large sums have been offered to catch him, and the attempt has frequently been made; but he still roams his native prairies in freedom, solitary and alone. One of the hunters even went so far as to tell me that he was too proud to be seen in company with the other mustangs, being a beautiful animal of far better action than those of his race; but this part of the story I could not make it convenient to believe at that time."

A Modern Hercules.—Mons. Paul, now performing at the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia, exhibits most astonishing feats of strength. The *Spirit of the Times* says:

"Among the exploits, he placed his body in a position so as to form a carriage for a cannon of 800 lbs., the weight of which he sustained with perfect ease. He then formed a platform, on which were placed 1500 lbs. weight, which he lifted by the strength of his back. He fastened next a bandage around his loins and across his back and shoulders, and then two horses and across his back and shoulders, and then two horses were harnessed to him while he stretched himself flat on his stomach on a platform, and they were unable to move from his position. On the contrary he moved along on his belly and dragged the horses after! Then two horses were attached to a rope thirty-six strands but their strength could not break it. The same rope was broken with perfect ease by this modern Hercules. He also picked up two stout men and swung them around till they became dizzy and reeled as drunken men, when he put them down."

A Curious Case of Conscience.—The Newark Daily Advertiser tells of rather a curious case of conscience that occurred in that city the other day. A man about thirty, called upon a citizen, and insisted upon paying for half a bushel of apples, value eighteen pence, which he had stolen while an apprentice ten years ago. Some people steal thousands of dollars and their conscience does not trouble them in the least.

Consolatory Calculations.—A gentleman in Detroit, says the Advertiser of that city, who is curious in such matters, has demonstrated mathematically that the gold used in building Solomon's temple, amounting in value (estimating a talent at \$20,000) to twenty hundred millions of dollars. The sum, now a days, would make a man tolerably comfortable for life.

The late Lord M— of Scotland used to say whenever he saw a short man, "there goes a wag." Shuter, the comedian (who was a remarkably small person) happening to pass him in the street, his lordship made his usual remark, and then, turning to a friend at his elbow, exclaimed, "Brevity's the soul of Wit." Shuter, overhearing the remark, replied with unusual sang froid, "then what a stupid person your lordship must be."

One of the old Blue Laws of Connecticut imposed a fine upon ladies for *mincing*. A lass was brought before a magistrate for stepping into a puddle of water, but got clear by her mother swearing that her clothes were so narrow she could not step over it.

Our frail bodies are tottering habitations; every beat of the heart is a rap at the door, to tell us of our danger.

A Fair Hit.—Mr. Wise, in a late speech, contended that the character of the House of Representatives had deteriorated, and intimated his intention to retire at the end of his present term.—Mr. Sprigg defended the character of the House, but hoped, if it had deteriorated, that it would get better after Mr. Wise's withdrawal.

An honest man's face is a letter of recommendation written by God himself.

The New Orleans Jeffersonian illustrates the inequalities of the Banking system thus: "Whilst the Wage managers of the banks in this city were loaning their forty or fifty thousand dollars a day to rotten commercial houses, a solvent democrat could not borrow a hundred dollars to educate his children with."

A Sheriff Tricked.—The Sheriff of Nottaway county, Va., a few days ago, conducted a prisoner securely chained to prison, and intended also to deposit some money at the town in which the prison stood. After the first day's journey, the Sheriff, upon counting over the money in his pocket book, missed a considerable sum. The next night he overhauled his "deposits" again, and again gave a portion of them been removed. He then gave the rascal he had with him a thorough overhaul; and in the pocket, which he had made in the coat of his shoe, was found the missing money. The scamp had been comfortably at work, picking the Sheriff's pocket, while on his way to the penitentiary.



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

GALISBURY, N. C.

Friday, July 15, 1849.

Democratic Republican Nomination,

FOR GOVERNOR,
LOUIS D. HENRY,
Of Cumberland.

Democratic Republican Candidates.

We are authorized to announce JOHN FRAYLE Esq. as a candidate to represent the Counties of Rowan and Davidson in the Senate, and JESSE A. CLEMENT Esq. as a candidate to represent these Counties in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

Davidson County.—The Republicans of this County have brought out Dr. WM. R. WOLF for the Senate, and Col. SAM'L HARRISON and Col. JNO. M. SMITH for the Commons.

"Stick a pin here"—Messrs. Whigs.

The Whig Central Committee of North Carolina, in 1840, issued an Address to the people of North Carolina, and sent forth thousands of copies throughout the State. On the 15th and 16th pages of this Address these worthy arraign Mr. Van Buren for not exercising his VETO power to check the extravagant appropriations voted by the body of the Federalists in Congress, and passed by their votes.

Read what they said:

"But say his friends—'He did not make the appropriation.' But where is his Veto? If he could not Veto one part of a Bill and approve another, why did he not send the whole back to the House, and let the responsibility rest upon its members?"

Here we see Mr. Van Buren condemned and strongly censured by these Whigs in 1840, for exercising the Veto, and now in 1849 we see the same immaculate set denouncing Tyler for exercising the Veto?—Nay, they are even threatening to break up the Constitution because this power stands in the way of their high handed measures.

What shameless inconsistency is here!

But see again:

In 1840, the Central Committee told the people in the 16th page of their Address that Gen. Harrison was in favor of leaving the Compromise Act undisturbed. Here are their words:

"He considers that the Tariff Compromise should remain undisturbed."

Now this same party in Congress has passed a bill to break up this Compromise, and are trying every day to violate it still more grossly both in spirit and in letter; and when Mr. Tyler exercises his power of Veto to preserve it, they yell out that he is a traitor—'A Benedict Arnold.' Will the basest men of North Carolina be deceived by such brazened fraud and glaring hypocrisy? We shall see.

THE DEMOCRATS—AND—THE BANKS.

The Federal Whig papers in this State, and particularly the Raleigh Register, labor greatly to justify their devotion to Banks upon the ground that some years ago, before the operation and effects of the Banking system were so well understood as at present, some of the Democrats voted for and supported Banks. Now, let this be admitted for their gratification;—grant that in past years some of the Democrats did go for Banks, and what of it? This is no part of the question at issue. The question is:—who now goes for the Bank system after we have seen its curse, and felt its great evil? We answer, nobody, but the votaries of Whiggery. As soon as the Democrats saw the evil influence of these Institutions, they at once abandoned them and now they go against them, but not so the Federal Whigs—they still hold to them, and boast their consistency in error. One of the principles of the Democratic party is, whenever any thing is found to be wrong, unjust, or oppressive, to abandon it, but it seems the worse a thing proves to be, the stronger Whiggery sticks to it;—they never repent;—they persist in their evil way. Let the people decide which party acts most wisely in this particular.

North Carolina is liable for more than One Million of Dollars.

A writer in the Standard over the signature of "Cumberland" has proven beyond all possibility of dispute that our State is bound as security for the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and for the Wilmington Railroad, for over One million of Dollars, and it is further shown that the most of this debt, if not every dollar of it, will fall on the people of North Carolina.

The facts are these:

The State endorsed bonds for the Wilmington Railroad Company to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars.

The State by act of Assembly in 1838, endorsed bonds for the Raleigh Railroad to the amount of half a million of dollars, the Company giving no security. Again, in 1840, that is, the last session, the Legislature endorsed for the Raleigh Railroad to the amount of three hundred thousand more.

Thus the State is bound for more than one million of dollars for these roads, when in point of actual value and profit, neither of them is worth anything. The probability is, that the State will have the whole to pay, and the people will be taxed to raise the money.

Now, whose doings are these—Whigs or Democrats? The Journals of the two sessions will show that it was the work of the Whigs.

The last loan or guarantee of three hundred

thousand dollars was urged on the Legislature by Governor Morehead, and it was voted for by Mr. Ribelin and Dr. Williams, now two of the Whig candidates before the people of Rowan and Davie.

TAXES on TAXES—WHO PAYS THEM?

The Tariff always acts as a double tax,—that is, it not only raises the price of all foreign articles imported, but it raises the price of all articles manufactured by our own factories. There is however, this difference: The tax laid on the Foreign article goes to the Government;—the tax laid on the Domestic article goes to the Manufacturer, while all comes out of the pockets of the people.

Let us look at facts, and see how this thing works:

It appears from a Document laid before Congress and printed by its order, that:

The aggregate value of Domestic manufactures in 1840, was 353 millions of dollars, \$358,000,000

It also appears that 91 millions of dollars is the value of the Foreign articles upon which the Whigs propose to raise a revenue of 27 millions of dollars by the Tariff, \$94,000,000.

Now mark the two amounts above, and here is the true question for the people to cypher out:

If the new Tariff on 94 millions worth of Foreign articles will give the Government 27 millions of dollars revenue—how much will the Tariff on 353 millions of Domestic manufactures put into the pockets of the American manufacturer? Nearly four times 27 millions! The tax paid to the Government is a mere fractional part—a trifle, compared to what the People will have to pay to the Factory gentlemen. Is it any wonder then that they go for a high Protective Tariff?

The last number of the New York MIRROR contains a splendid steel plate engraving of the battle of Bull Run, with a chart, and interesting descriptive account.

Flagrant inconsistency of Henry Clay.

On the 12th of February, 1839, Mr. Clay delivered his introductory speech in favor of the Compromise Act. In this speech he not only argued that the protection under it to the manufacturers, would be ample, but that the Act would be considered as a solemn Treaty of Peace that no man might dare to disturb.

Here are his own words. He said:

"What man who is entitled to deserve the character of an American Statesman, would stand up in his place in either House of Congress, and disturb this Treaty of peace and amity?"

Who could imagine after such language as this, that this same man Henry Clay would be the very first to "stand up in his place" in Congress, and propose not only to "disturb" but to violate this Compromise? Yet such is even the fact. He has done it.

And now this same Henry Clay is proclaimed to be the Whig candidate for next President, and John M. Morehead is advocating his claims before the people of North Carolina.

Changing names again.—It is curious what a propensity the Federalists have to change their names. When they took the name of Whig it was generally believed they would hold on to it for four years at least—but this was all a mistake, already they have spoiled that name, and are beginning to throw it off and hunt up a new one. We noticed in several of our State papers that they are now trying to get into the way of calling themselves the "Republican Whig party," and the late Clay Whiggery meeting held in New York City actually announced themselves as the "Democratic Republican Whig party." This is talking on two tails to Whiggery. We shall hear next of—"Democratic Republican State Rights, Locofoco Whigs."

The Tariff.

Since Mr. Tyler's Veto of the "Little Tariff," the Federalists in Congress have brought forward a full grown big one. The last Globe contains some extracts from the Bill showing its character, and from these it is clearly one of the most infamous, barefaced schemes for plundering the people that was ever devised by the rapacity of the designing few who will be enriched by the booty. It is no half concealed robbery of the producing classes under the pretence of a Tariff for revenue, but an open system of plunder for the Protection and benefit of the manufacturers. Such a system as the South never can, and never will submit to.

We wait to see the bill and report.

TICKETS FOR GOVERNOR.

We shall be able to supply our friends of the Counties around with as many Tickets as they may want. Orders should be sent in early so that the Tickets may be received and properly distributed in time.

The Veto Message of Mr. Tyler which we publish to-day is a very sound, able document, containing a severe rebuke from their President to the reckless and faithless partisans of Whiggery, who have shown themselves perfectly unhesitating in their readiness to violate not only the solemn compact of the Compromise, but their own promise which they passed the plundering Bribery Bill. Mr. Tyler is entitled to thanks and honor for his firmness in maintaining the faith of measures which an unprincipled majority has disregarded and grossly violated.

Adjournment of Congress.—There is as little prospect now of the adjournment of Congress at an early day, as for some time past. Mr. Casey of Ill. lately asked leave to offer a joint resolution fixing on the 15th July for adjournment, but objection being made, a suspension of the rules was moved for the purpose of allowing him to offer the resolution, when the House refused to suspend, by a vote of 80 yeas to 75 yeas. It will probably be

late in August before they adjourn, as we see some of the Whigs, in their wrath at the President's late Veto of the little Tariff, swore that they would not adjourn before they passed a regular, thorough-going Protective taxation Bill.

The Yellow Fever has made its appearance at New Orleans, says a Western paper, though we see no mention of it in the Southern papers.

The Great BEAR in the field again.

The people recollect the great travelling Bear of 1810—the Buckeye Blacksmith, one of the most distinguished itinerant Federal Whig orators in that memorable campaign. He "had intended to retire altogether from the field of politics" after the Whig triumph, it seems, but some reason or other has brought him forward again. The following letter is, as will be seen, a reply to an invitation to a celebration of the 4th. Read the Bear's testimony touching the Bank question in the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign:

PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1842,

"COL. SANDY HARRIS—DEAR SIR: I received your letter on behalf of the committee appointed by the friends of Mr. Tyler, inviting me to a festival to be held at Mr. Vann's Garden on the 4th of July. Having, as I conceived, my duty to the people during the campaign of 1840, I had intended to retire altogether from the field of politics; but recent events have roused me up, and, if they have not brought me back into the field, have at least given me a strong inclination that way.

"They talk about Mr. Tyler's broken pledges. It is a notorious fact, that during the Presidential canvass, those who took the stump for 'Tippecanoe and Tyler, too,' tried to impress upon the people, on all occasions, the fact that the National Bank was not one of the measures before the people. When the opposition cried out 'Bank party,' we denied—I, for one, (and I believe, others also,) from honest convictions. The people voted the ticket under the impression that Harrison was not a Bank man; they were helped in this belief by his own declarations, and because Mr. Tyler, who was on the ticket with him, was, and always had been, an anti-bank man. So soon, however, as the Whigs proper (the Clay men) got a majority in Congress, under the popularity of the good old man now gone to heaven, they tried to cram down a bank upon the people; and when John Tyler vetoed it, they cried out 'broken pledges.' They were the pledge-breakers, and acted like the man who, after picking a pocket, cried out 'Stop thief!' louder than the rest of the crowd.

"But allow me to thank you for your kindness, and the kindness of those you represent, in inviting me to join you. It would give me great pleasure if I could comply; but I cannot, for the best of reasons in the world. I am already under promise to be at Columbus, Ohio, at the State Convention, upon the 4th; and I start for that place to-morrow. But of this thing, be assured, sir—I go in for John Tyler 'teeth and tongue,' just so long as he acts as he has done hitherto, and proves himself a representative of the people, and not the tool of a party.

Yours, JOHN W. BEAR."

Beauties of the Bankrupt Law.—A gentleman in one of the Towns of the Western District of Tennessee, writes to the editor of the Nashville Union as follows:

"Crowds of gentlemen of the town, attired in purple and fine linen, have passed through this place as gay as larks in the spring, on their way to the seat of the Federal Court, to pay their creditors with an oath—scarcely a home-made coat is seen among them. One of them in buying an umbrella, tendered an \$100 note in payment. I know of more than one sham sale and fraudulent assignment which law cannot see."

The New York Herald, some time since contained the following table representing the division of the interests in the United States, as compared with those of Great Britain.

Great Britain.		U. States.	
Families.	Emp. Persons.	Emp. Persons.	
Agriculture,	951,181	3,517,556	
Trade and manufacture,	1,431,573	791,545	
Commerce,	---	117,575	
Mining,	---	15,308	
All others,	1,018,198	151,328	
	3,411,133	4,696,167	

It will be seen by this statement, that in this country the agriculturalists are to all other interests as three to one, while in Great Britain it is precisely the reverse, they being as one to three.

The Home League, therefore, literally carry out the doctrine of taxing the many for the benefit of the few. Are the nearly FOUR MILLIONS of farmers willing to be taxed for the particular benefit of less than a million who are engaged in "trade and manufactures? Let the millions answer."—*Ex. Paper.*

The Mandamus Act.—This Federal babe is an abortion: it is dead before it is born. The conditional approval of Mr. Tyler, and the action of the New Hampshire and Pennsylvania Legislatures, have deprived it of all life, and most righteously; for it was a most gratuitous and unconstitutional interference with the domestic affairs of the States. The New Hampshire Legislature condemned it almost unanimously, and will proceed to elect members by general ticket. The Pennsylvania Legislature, the moment it met, passed resolutions against it in the House of Representatives; and although that great State will still continue the district system, it will be with a protest against the mandamus, and a declaration in favor of her own will and pleasure. The Governor of Georgia will not call the Legislature together to discuss the State, and both parties have nominated full tickets under the existing law—both parties thereby repudiating the mandamus.

In Missouri, the Democracy have nominated a full ticket under the existing law, and will hold their election in August. Thus far, every Democratic State which has had an opportunity of showing its sentiments, has repudiated the mandamus; and it may now be considered a dead letter on the statute book, to be expunged at the first session of the first Congress under the last census. Even without Mr. Tyler's conditional approval, it was a nullity; with that, it is dead. Every body knows that the President's signature is necessary to the validity of an act of Congress; (save those which are passed by two-thirds); and in this case, the signature is given with a *proviso* which kills the Act. The President, in the paper officially filled with the act in the Department of State, declares that he only signs it as an advisory act—as an act advising the States to district themselves. Thus, as an obligatory law, he has refused to sign it; and as for the *advice*, it is gratuitous, unasked, and uncalled for; and will find its fate in the application of an old adage, made for the rebuke of self constituted and intrusive counsellors.—*Washington Globe, July 5.*

Truth and candor in a Whig member of Congress.—Mr. Sprigg, a Whig member of the House of Representatives from Kentucky, in the debate upon Mr. Tyler's Tariff Veto, the other day, made a few remarks concerning the course of the majority of the House, for having brought the country to its present situation. If, as they contended, the present Tariff Laws could not be carried into effect, for want of rules and regulations, why had not the dominant party, with their immense majority in both Houses, made them in the course of a seven months' Session?

Mr. Sprigg is right. If the wheels of Government are to stop, as our opponents now assert, for want of proper "rules and regulations," the fault unquestionably lies at the door of the majority, who have certainly been in power long enough to have passed "all laws necessary for the public good."—*Lynchburg (Va.) Republican.*

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Christian Advocate versus Abolitionism.

Mr. Horton, in looking over one of your late numbers, I find the following caution to which you have given credit:

"Caution.—The N. O. Crescent City notices that the New York 'Christian Advocate and Journal,' has lately taken a strong Abolition tone. We have examined into the charge and find it true to the fullest extent. We are glad to see that a correspondent of the Southern Christian Advocate has called attention to this fact. That paper has an immense circulation at the South, and is in a position therefore to exert the most influence. Great numbers of them are taken in Charleston and in other parts of the State. We trust that the Methodist Society here will look to it and make their influence to be felt, if their brethren at the North are bent upon turning the organs of the Church into the vehicles of Abolition, and weapons of a most unholy war upon us."

The above, has reference to the following remark in the Christian Advocate: "To our brethren we say, and to all who fear God we say, you are released, The Slaveholder's Convention has taken off your straight jackets. With an eye single to the glory of God, do your duty. The questions which we were told were dangerous to discuss, are forced upon us by those who conjured us to be silent, for the sake of mercy and humanity. And, with the blessing of God, we will discuss them to the heart's content of the Slaveholder's Convention." But why does Dr. Bard speak thus? We learn that the Legislature of Maryland was in the act of passing an "inhuman" act "which caused humanity to blush." The citizens of Baltimore held a meeting, and, "a strong remonstrance was sent to the Legislature; and this remonstrance was advocated by many slaveholders, and some of the deputation appeared to present it were slaveholders." But not withstanding all this, did Dr. Bard intend to dispose of his columns for the discussion of this subject?

Let the following words, which are his own, answer to the question: "The passage quoted from our remarks, by the correspondent of the Southern Christian Advocate, was intended to apply to the matter we had previously referred to, in the same article, namely, the bill before the Legislature of Maryland, together with the motives of those who originated it; and when we promised to discuss the subject to the heart's content of the Slaveholder's Convention, we did not mean we would discuss it in the Christian Advocate and Journal. On the contrary, we were then making arrangements for the issuing of a pamphlet from the Baltimore press, when the rejection of the offensive bill, in the State Senate, by an overwhelming majority, arrested our purpose. I presume the above will answer the charge to the satisfaction of all: if it should not however, there is much ammunition at hand. Let the war come!" A METHODIST.

When will the work of Retrenchment commence?—Mr. Campbell, a Whig member of Congress from Tennessee, in a late speech, made the following admission:

"He was compelled to acknowledge that the party to which he belonged were very fond in their professions of retrenchment, but whenever an attempt was made to carry out these professions, they cried out that the time had not yet come, or this is not the bill under which the retrenchment is to commence. We have the Navy bill, said he before us, but there must be no retrenchment in that; and now we are told that in the passage of the Army bill, we should not make any reduction. He wished to know when retrenchment should commence, if not now, when we are voting away millions of the people's money."

The admissions of Mr. Campbell are just such as will be made by every candid Whig in the United States. It is undeniably true that the work of "retrenchment and reform" has not yet commenced, and from the movements of the dominant party in the two Houses, it is not likely to commence at all, while they continue in the ascendant. We commend Mr. Campbell's statement to the special attention of our Whig friends hereabouts, who had the word "RETRENCHMENT" inscribed in large capitals on so many of their banners at the Lynchburg Hard Cider jubilation in October, 1849.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE.

We have received a Catalogue of the officers and students of the above named college, which is situated in Washington County, Virginia. The Faculty consists of Rev. Charles Collins, A. M. President and Professor of Natural Science; Rev. Ephraim E. Wiley, A. M. Professor of Ancient Languages, and Literature; Rev. William T. Harris, A. M. Professor of Mathematics and Teacher of modern Languages, and John G. Wynnford, Tutor.—There are 143 students in this College. Board is \$15.00 per week; Tuition from \$10 to \$12.50 per session, and \$1.25 per session for contingencies. Students furnish their own beds, bedding, towels and necessary room furniture, except bedsteads. No additional charge for washing, fuel, or room rent.—*N. C. Standard.*

THE MEXICAN ARMY.

Extract of a letter from a good source received at the office of the New Orleans Bulletin, by the Water Witch, dated,

MEXICO, June 4, 1842.

This part of the country at present remains perfectly tranquil, the only political news of importance in this quarter is the resignation of Arista as Commander in Chief of the Northern Army. (he resigned the 25th ultimo.) His resignation was no doubt caused by the despotic acts of the present Government, which are tending towards a Dictatorship. Gen. Ysidro Reyes has been appointed to succeed Arista—a very weak man and totally inadequate for the station. The Great Army of the North (including the troops near 1,800 men) consists of about 5,000 men, rank and file scattered over the villages of the Rio Grande. Of the 5,000 men 2,000 are raw recruits, and there is no probability of Mexico being enabled to augment her army on this frontier; so you may

judge if Texas has anything to fear from the invasion by Mexico. It is really laughable to see the false statements published in the New Orleans papers about this great Northern invading army, which has never yet exceeded 5,000 Mexican soldiers. Yours, &c.

Brigadier General Atkinson, of the United States Army, died at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, on the evening of the 14th of last month.—The Missouri Reporter says: "Sincerely do we sympathize with the very estimable and bereaved family of the General. Their loss is irreparable, and we will add, that one of the noblest and most gallant spirits the Army could boast, has taken its flight to another and better world, and the nation has lost 'a patriot without reproach.'—*N. C. Standard.*

Storm at Philadelphia.—The Philadelphia papers are filled with the details of a most destructive "storm of wind, rain and fire" which occurred in that city on Friday last. Many houses were struck with lightning in every quarter of the city—some of them consumed to ashes—and others were destroyed with water. A large amount of valuable Merchandise was destroyed. The heaviest loss was that of C. T. Kern, brush maker, whose loss is estimated at \$2,000. A barn near the county prison was struck by lightning, took fire and was consumed with several cows and a quantity of fodder stored in it. A Schooner in the Delaware was struck by lightning and her mast split down the whole length in five pieces. So say the Philadelphia papers.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston on Tuesday morning, the 5th instant, and brought London papers of the 18th, and Liverpool of the 19th ultimo. The news brought by her is not important.

Money was worth in London about 3 per cent. per annum.

The income tax bill was debated in the House of Lords, to a late hour on the 17th June, without taking the final question. It was opposed by Lords Lansdowne, Brougham, and Melbourne. The former offered an amendment, which was rejected—yeas 53, noes 112.

Crops throughout England were exceedingly promising. The prospect in Ireland, of its staple, was very good.

Lord Ashburton's homestead at Clapham had been destroyed by fire; also, twelve other houses in the village.

The European newspaper, of the 19th ultimo, thinks the Northeastern boundary question will be settled soon.

Cotton was dull at Liverpool; but the prices had not declined lately.

Lord John Russell has brought in a bill for the prevention of bribery at elections. It was received in the best spirit.

The youth, John Francis, has been found guilty of shooting at the Queen, and has been sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered.

The Paris papers continue to discuss the question of the right of search. It is believed that they feel but little interest in the matter; but do it to annoy the English.

Immense Emigration.—We understand that upwards of 30,000 emigrants have already arrived at this port since the commencement of the season. There are now a large number of vessels at the Quarantine full of passengers. It is supposed there will be 80,000 at this port this season. One thousand seven hundred and seventy eight passengers arrived yesterday.—*N. Y. Express.*

A keen retort.—On Saturday, a whig, speaking of Mr. Van Buren's visit to Columbus, impudently inquired of a young Democrat what Mr. Van Buren was to be fed upon. The reply of the Democrat was, "Two dollars a day and roast beef."—*Ohio Statesman.*

DIED.

In this County, on the 10th instant, Joseph F. Turner, son of Mr. Samuel and Elizabeth Turner, aged 15 years and about 3 months; he was remarkable for being friendly, smart, and ingenious.—*Comm.*

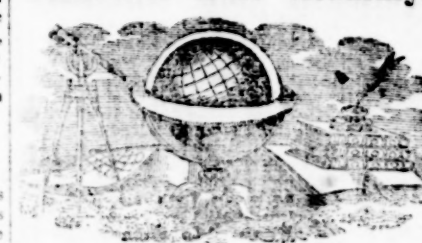
Candidates for Sheriff.

Col. R. W. Leno is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

HENRY TURNER, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

We are requested to announce Mr. B. B. Bonfries, as a Candidate for Sheriff of Davidson County at the next election.

Mocksville Male Academy.



THE exercises of the Mocksville Male Academy will be re-opened on Monday, the 11th of July, on the following terms, &c. &c.
For Latin and Greek, \$15 00
Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c., 12 00
English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, &c., 10 00
Lower branches, 8 00
Mocksville, July 1, 1842. B. CLEGG, Principal.

FOR SALE.

THE SUB-SCRIBER of cheap terms, most Carriage and a pair of excellent mares. JOHN I. SHAVER.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling and other building materials on land for sale at the Mill of Charles Pender, on South Yadkin River, formerly Pearson's Mills.

A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable for making house-furniture of various kinds. Any quantity of saw-d and Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are always made out of heart pine, or yellow poplar,—of a regular size, and require no painting, but can be nailed on the roof just as they fall from the saw.—Price \$3 per 1,000 at the Mill. WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agr. December 31, 1841.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, JULY 15, 1842.

Beef, 6 a 4 1/2	Iron, 4 1/2 a 7
Butter, 3 1/2 a 4 1/2	Lard, 8 a 10
Do (apple), 25 a	Molasses, 50 a 62 1/2
Butter, 10 a 12 1/2	Nails, 8 a 9
Beeswax, 18 a 20	Oats, 15 a 18
Bacon, 18 a 20	Pork, 4 a 4 1/2
Bagging, 10 a 12 1/2	Rice, (quart), 12 1/2
Bale Rope, 10 a 12 1/2	Sugar, (brown), 10 a 12 1/2
Corn, 20 a 25	Do (white), 15 a 20
Coffee, 14 a 18	Do (cask), 3 75 a 4 00
Flour, 4 50 a 5 00	Steel, (blister), 10 a
Feathers, 35 a 37 1/2	Do (cast), 25 a 30
Flaxseed, 75 a 80	Tallow, 10 a 12
Do Oil, 90 a 91	Whiskey, 25 a

AT CHERAW, S. C., JUNE 28, 1842.

Beef, (scarce), 8	Flour, 5 00 a 5 50
Bacon, 15 a 18	Feathers, 37 a 40
Butter, 15 a 18	Lard, (scarce), 7 a 8
Beeswax, 22 a 25	Molasses, 35 a 40
Bagging, 20 a 25	Oats, 37 a 40
Bale Rope, 10 a 12 1/2	Rice, (100 lbs), 4 a 8 1/2
Coffee, 12 1/2 a 15	Sugar, 10 a 12
Corn, 20 a 25	Do (cask), 2 75
Cotton, 50 a 62 1/2	Do (bushel), 5 1/2 a 5 1/2

AT CAMDEN, S. C., JUNE 8, 1842.

Beef, 4 a 6	Cotton, 1 a 2 1/2
Bacon, 15 a 18	Corn, 50
Butter, 15 a 18	Flour, 7 00
Beeswax, 18 a 20	Feathers, 37 a 40
Bagging, 20 a 25	Lard, 10 a 12
Bale Rope, 10 a 12 1/2	Molasses, 35 a 40
Coffee, 12 1/2 a 15	Oats, 45 a 50

PROSPECTUS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1822-23. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevity and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 10 royal pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress turns out matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 300 and 400 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government, the reports of the various departments, the reports of the members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Hereafter, on account of the great number of speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself, but it is necessary that every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALE'S and SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for the session, as we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete Indexes are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them. We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for \$1 each; that is, \$1 for the Congressional Globe, and \$1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cents each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are set in the best degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. A full whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the debates in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is 10, the Semi-weekly Globe 20, and the Weekly Globe 30, in the name from the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS. For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, \$1. For the Congressional Globe for the next session, \$1 per copy. For the Appendix for the next session, \$1 per copy. Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5; twelve copies for \$10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscribers. The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES, Washington City, October 25, 1841.

Wanted,

THREE or four families to work at the Salisbury Factory—none but those who can come well recommended for industry, and sobriety, need apply. J. RHODES BROWNE, Ag't. Salisbury, June 3, 1842.

IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION.

A DICTIONARY OF Arts, Manufactures and Mines,

CONTAINING A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THEIR PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES.

By ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S. M. G. S. M. A. S. Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov., Med. Soc. &c. &c.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principles of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine. 2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalers, Druggists, and officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands. 3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences. 4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants. 5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation. 6thly. To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others. And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting these grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevity type, and will make about 1400 six pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

To any person sending us five dollars at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To enable agents to afford a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extremely favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, D. APPLETON & CO., 200 Broadway, New York.

To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, N. York.

March 11, 1842.

DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES & MINES.

THE patrons of this work are respectfully informed, that the undersigned have purchased the entire stock and right of Mr. SKEDELLASH, in this work, and will continue its publication every fortnight till completed. Editors will please notice the change in the advertisements. The terms will be adhered to in all respects as advertised. Please address the subscribers, D. APPLETON & CO., 200 Broadway, N. Y.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SPECTATOR.

THESE subscribers propose to publish, at the seat of Government, a Weekly Newspaper, to be called "THE SPECTATOR." They believe that such a publication will not be superfluous. Its plan will be different from that of the papers already established in Washington. It will not give the debates at length, nor present a comprehensive and satisfactory summary of the proceedings in both Houses of Congress, with such comment or remarks as will contribute to their elucidation. Striking or interesting speeches will also be inserted, and the most valuable extracts therefrom so as to be most worthy of attention.

The editorial department will discuss the questions of the day with spirit and with fairness, and in a manner which, it is hoped, will prove acceptable to the popular taste. A familiarity with domestic politics, acquired by a residence at the capital, and the acquirement of one of them abroad, of similar duration, at an interesting period of European history, have given them some slight advantages for the task proposed. Communications from intelligent correspondents will be furnished, and it shall be their effort to present to their readers that attractive variety, without which the most important topics are apt to pall upon the public mind. Events are constantly occurring at home and abroad, beyond the sphere of mere personal and party politics, attention to which cannot fail to elucidate political questions, and promote national interests. Judicious selections from foreign journals, which are so accessible in Washington, continental as well as English, (popular attention in this country being directed too exclusively to the latter,) cannot but interest the countryman, and afford him a more correct and extensive acquaintance with the condition, resources, and progress of his own country. Nor will literature and general criticism be neglected, though kept subordinate to the paramount ends of a political journal. In a word, it is the design of the subscribers to furnish a spirited paper, for which, they are persuaded, peculiar facilities are found at the seat of Government.

Without appearing to their past position and exertions, they will content themselves here with declaring that their opinions are thoroughly, and unambiguously Democratic, yet they would far, in general, not interfere with the views of others, so long as they are not inimical to the principles of liberty, and do not tend to the subversion of the government. They will discuss questions and judge with freedom, yet with that moderation which gives additional strength to firmness, and that candor which is the best proof and pledge of sincerity.

They are fully sensible of the doubts and difficulties which must ever attend a novel undertaking of this nature. But one man may succeed, where another has failed; and when one effort has proved abortive, a second may triumph over every obstacle. It has been said, by a wise and great man, that no human enterprise would be attempted if every objection must first be removed. The subscribers have resolved to try, at once; and all they ask of their friends is a kind support of their first and feeble steps. They venture, then, to express a hope that Editors, personally or politically friendly, will give this brief prospectus an insertion; a favor which they will be happy to acknowledge in a suitable manner.

J. L. MARTIN, J. HEART.

TERMS.

The Spectator will be published weekly, at Three Dollars per annum, and proportionally for shorter periods, payable invariably in advance; or Five Dollars for two subscriptions, or for two years. It is proposed to issue the first number early in June.

Postmasters are authorized to remit subscriptions. Letters and communications to the Editors must be post paid or free. Address MARTIN & HEART, Washington, D. C.

THE CHICORA, OR MESSENGER OF THE SOUTH.

UNDER this title, the Subscribers propose publishing in the City of Charleston a WEEKLY PAPER, to be devoted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—in a word, to whatever may impart instruction or afford amusement to each class, profession or calling of our people. In political ground, an efficient attention will be paid to both, to enable the reader to learn how prospers the religious and political condition of the country.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a desideratum at the South; and it is to meet this, that *The Chicora* is now proposed to be issued. The Subscribers are aware their promises may appear too confident, after the repeated failure of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made—so extensive the correspondence they have secured—so valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern talent they have enlisted—that with the kindly feelings and liberal patronage of the South, they have no fears for the result.

The Literary Department of the *Chicora* will be supplied with articles of rare and substantial merit, with reviews and critiques of all the new works of the day, and with original tales, sketches, works of fiction, biographies and poetry from the pens of several of the most gifted authors, both of the North and South.

The Scientific and Mechanical Department will be enriched with essays and illustrations from individuals high in public estimation, as thoroughly practical men, who, together, with the Agricultural communications already secured to the paper from various portions of the country, will form a compendium of useful instruction invaluable to the artisan and planter.

In this Department of General Intelligence, the subscribers believe *The Chicora* will take a stand which will not be surpassed by any Journal of the Union. As one of the subscribers will make it his constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance, to be acquainted with the character and customs of our Northern and Western neighbors, and connecting more closely the bonds of unity between us.

Feeling assured then, of their ability to meet the wishes of the Southern community, and to establish a paper on the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby pledging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only most fully to redeem, but even to exceed the promises they make, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the good people of South Carolina and her sister States.

The *Chicora* will be printed on an imperial sheet of the very best paper and type, and shall be embellished with portraits of our distinguished men, and views illustrative of our scenery. The price will be \$5 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number.

R. S. DOUGLASS, N. B. CARROLL.

July 1, 1842.

FOR SALE.

THESE subscribers having determined on removing to the South, wishing to dispose of his valuable Plantation, lying within three miles of Salisbury, on the Stage road leading to Mr. Locke's bridge and to Lexington, Salem and Raleigh, &c.; it is the same formerly owned by William H. Slaughter, Esq., and it is presented generally well known. The tract contains

260 ACRES.

some of which is cleared and under cultivation, and about ten of it first rate meadow land, it is watered by Crane Creek and two branches which run through the land, an excellent orchard, consisting of a great variety of choice

Apple, Peach and Cherry Trees.

There are two dwelling houses on the tract, the one on the road is well calculated for a house of entertainment, it being a large two story building, very convenient, having all necessary conveniences, and is well arranged, and supplied with an excellent spring of water. The other dwelling house is near the meadow ground and a first rate spring, from which it is supplied with water, and a large barn which makes it convenient for packing away hay. The above property is pleasantly situated, and remarkably healthy.

The subscriber being anxious to sell will give a bargain, those wishing for further information can be satisfied by calling on the premises, on the subscriber.

JOHN T. BOWLES, Walnut Ridge, Rowan Co., N. C., April 29, 1842.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Western Carolina Temperance Advocate.

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited BY D. R. MAXWELL.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. Maxwell to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson, already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at excursions, at the race track, at groceries, and on pauper and on labor deemed too coarse to answer the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something to cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and Christian? Recollect there are but few very few, such papers in all the Southern country. The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The *Western Carolina Temperance Advocate* will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of Fifty Cents a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorized agents,

State of North Carolina, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

Daniel Delap, vs

Thomas Stuart, William Stuart, Sarah Stuart, Daniel Stuart, Peggy Stuart, and Levina Stuart.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Daniel Stuart, Peggy Stuart, and Levina Stuart, Defendants in this case live beyond the limits of this State, it is, therefore, ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Carolinian for said Defendants to appear and answer at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Davidson at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them.

Witness, W. Womack, Clerk and Master of said Court at Office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1842.

W. WOMACK, C. M. E.

May 27, 1842—Gw.—Printer's fee \$5 50.

SALISBURY FACTORY.

THIS establishment is now in complete operation. The Company are manufacturing

Cotton Yarn, Sheet, Shirting and Osnaburg, of a superior quality,

which they offer to the public at the lowest market prices. Merchants and others who will examine quality, and compare prices, will find it to their interest to purchase. J. RHODES BROWNE, Ag't. Salisbury, June 3, 1842.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.

WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of this old established and universally popular Family Journal, would deem it supererogatory to say a word in commendation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its unrivaled and increasing circulation, (over 25,000,) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination to be first in the van of the American Newspaper Weekly Press, will call for increased expenditures and renewed attractions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully believe, the best list to any similar Journal in the world.

The Courier is independent in its character, fearless in pursuing a straight forward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fireside. It has more than double the number of constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

Every one should be proud to patronize the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as by its subscription series of original American Tales, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Lead, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingraham, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has just earned the title of the American Family Newspaper.

Foreign Literature and News.

Determined to spare no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and gems of which are immediately transferred to its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

Particular care is taken to procure the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provision, Produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Lands, and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our Prices Current of inestimable interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever.

The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, AND BIOGRAPHIES, and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amusement, and in fact, in every department usually discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as Mrs. C. Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Lead, Douglas Jerrold, Miss Sedgwick, Wm. E. Burton, Leont. G. W. Patten, Thos. Campbell, Thos. Mitchell, Professor Wines, E. L. B. Jewell, Joseph C. Neal, Thos. G. Spear, Capt. Maryatt, R. N. R. Penn Smith, Lucy Seymour.

TO AGENTS—TERMS.

The terms of the Courier are \$2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will undertake to procure new subscribers, and send us \$15, per money and postage free, we will remit for one for each. Seven copies for \$10, three copies for \$5, or one copy three years for \$5.

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$5.

Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$10.

Address, M'KIM & HOLDEN, Philadelphia.

Those with whom we exchange, will add to their many obligations by copying the above, or referring to it in their columns.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Richmond, a new Weekly Paper, to be entitled

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRAT.

It will be printed on good paper, weekly, until after the next election, at the uncommonly low price of Twenty Five cents to a single subscriber, nine copies for Two Dollars, TWENTY-THREE copies for Five Dollars, FIFTY copies for Ten Dollars, payable invariably in advance.

It will wage an uncompromising war with all the numerous schemes now advanced and supported by the Federal party; and nothing shall be left undone, which the most zealous exertions can accomplish, to effect the entire overthrow of the Federal faction at the ensuing election. The articles will be brief, pithy and pungent, but yet courteous and respectful; Federalism in all its emulous forms and Protean shapes, will be handled without gloves.

We respectfully ask that a generous patronage may be bestowed upon our efforts to promote the success of the cause in which we are engaged. Orders addressed to THOMPSON'S FIRM, will receive prompt attention. March 18, 1842.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A large variety of Garden Seeds for sale at the Salisbury Drug Store, by C. B. WHEELER.

February 18, 1842.

TO THE TANNERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Undersigned have taken out a PATENT for an improvement made by themselves in the important art of

Finishing Leather.

This improvement consists in a new mixture, of their invention, which is applied to the leather, and which saves the expense of tallow and the labor of whitening. They do not offer it to the public without having themselves effectually tested it, nor on their own recommendation alone, but ask attention to the certificates given below by highly respectable and experienced Tanners who have examined the invention, and being satisfied of its usefulness, have purchased rights—and also the certificates of the Boot and Shoe-makers who bear testimony to the quality and finish of the leather.

WM. A. RONALD, HENRY C. MILLER.

Letters to the subscribers should be addressed, China Grove, Rowan County, N. C.

March 4, 1842.

CERTIFICATES:

At the request of Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and for our own satisfaction, we have particularly examined their improved plan of finishing leather, and pronounce it altogether beyond our expectation for value; and we cheerfully recommend it to the Tanners of the Country as a great saving of labor and expense, and as giving a fine gloss and high finish to the leather. Being satisfied of this, we have purchased for ourselves the right to use their patent.

JOHN CLARK, Tanner, Salisbury.

JOHN SLOOP, JR., LEVITOWAN, WM. S. COWAN, Tanners, Rowan County.

We have manufactured a considerable quantity of leather finished on the improved plan, lately invented by Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and we consider it of the best quality, both for beauty of finish, and lasting property.

JAS. D. GLOVER, WM. LAMBERT, JOHN THOMPSON, Boot and Shoe-makers, Salisbury.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a Public House, in Mocksville, Davie County, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers in a style which he hopes will prove satisfactory to all who may favor him with their custom.

His Stables will be abundantly furnished with every thing necessary in the line of Provisions;—his Bar will be supplied with variety of liquors. His charges will be moderate. All riotous and disorderly conduct will be strictly prohibited. Call and try me. E. R. BURKEHEAD, March 11, 1842.

MILL IRONS.

THERE may be had at C. Fisher's Foundry, on South Yaden River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in this country.

SUCH AS—Saw Mill Irons, Gudgeons all sorts, Wheels of all sizes, &c.—As they are not on hand, they may be made to order at a short notice. WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent. December 31, 1841.

PROSPECTUS OF THE North Carolina Temperance Union.